THE DAILYJOURNAL

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-518 Fourteenth St Telephone Calls. Susiness Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL.

sunday only, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails to the United States should put on an eight-page paper a CNE-CENT postage stamp; on a tweive or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 8735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vinestreet

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House and Ebbit

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WHITELAW REID, of New York. FREE tin-plates but a high tax for revenue on sugar is the free-trade method.

WHAT county will become the banner county of Indiana by being the first to report a working Republican club in every township?

MR. CLEVELAND is more popular in Great Britain than either Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury. He would have carried every borough for President of the United States.

THE Democratic House, when it was passing tariff bills, did not take the half cent off of refined sugar, which sustains the Sugar Trust in its limited monopoly. The Trust is Democratic.

Mr. CLEVELAND has a good deal to say these days about the duty of patriotic citizens. He is making up for the time he lost during the war, when he acted with the anti-war Democracy.

Tax coffee and tea, the comforts of the masses, but reduce the duty on highpriced clothing and woolen and worsted goods for the benefit of the well-to-do. This is the tariff-for-revenue-only pol-

THE "comrades" whom the Sentinel advised to walk around the Circle and "spit at" the marred soldiers' monument, include such men as Lew Wallace, Eli Lilly, J. R. Perry, B. C. Shaw, H. C. Adams, Irvin Robbins, W. H. Tucker.

Take the duty off of everything produced in this country and thus put its producers on the same plane with those of Europe, but raise your revenues by taxing sugar, coffee, etc., which are produced abroad. That is the free-trade

THE New York Sun remarks that "it is a disgrace to the State of Pennsylvania to-day that the Governor of that Commonwealth is apparently ignorant of his duties in this respect, or is basely afraid to fulfill them." That is about the size of it.

THE proposition to postpone the silver bill in the House until next December 18 both cowardly and unwise. It should be disposed of by the House; and it is much better to have it passed and vetoed by the President than to leave it hanging over the country as a sort of

CROSS-ROADS free-trade organs, which pay women from \$3 to \$5 a week to set type and a printer from \$6 to \$9 a week to superintend their printing, make themselves more than usually ridiculous when they lament the starvation wages of men who are paid from \$4 to \$15 for eight hours' work in a steel-mill.

Even those who think that General Raum has not now the ability to control the vast machine of the Pension Bureau, insist that there is no evidence that he has been corrupt in the management of the office. There are little scandals, but none of them affect the Commissioner's official integrity.

HENRY GEORGE is a very bright man. but Democrats who are more practical will not thank him for declaring in a speech at the New York Reform Club banquet that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland "will be hailed not merely throughout this country, but on the other side of the Atlantic." But he told

By his speech on the Homestead riot Senator Palmer, of Illinois, has shown himself to be a Socialist at heart and an utter ignoramus on the labor question. His views carried to their logical conclusion would destroy the last vestige of property rights and break up the foundations of society. Senator Palmer is an ignoramus of a very dangerous kind.

THE Democratic Legislature of Kentucky has passed a resolution demanding that Congress investigate the Homestead riots. This is a violent departure from the ordinary State rights doctrine. If Congress has a right to investigate a labor riot in Pennsylvania, why has it not an equal right to investigate election frauds and negro murders in the South-

ern States? SENATOR VOORHEES, who made a violent and incendiary speech in the Senate great deal to say about "capital grind- first biennial report of the commission in their carriages and have them call | nor till several years later was the idea

for them at the expiration of their shifts. | broached of making the date of the

These men are not overseers, but ordinary mechanics." Further, the attention of Senator Voorhees and other demagogues is called to the statement of Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who says of the strikers: "The company has never before had to deal with such a fine class of workers. They are intelligent, and most of them are thrifty and own their own homes." This does not look as if they had been ground down much.

THE FEEBLE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

The situation at Homestead illustrates the inability under our present system of the sheriff of a county to enforce the laws in a time of emergency. It is true, the conditions in Allegheny county are peculiar, owing to the large aggregation of workingmen there and the liability to strikes, but the same conditions exist in a greater or less degree in all large cities and manufacturing towns. Wherever there is a liability to riots growing out of labor strikes, or any other cause, the power of the sheriff to enforce the law and preserve the peace is liable to be severely tested. It has happened in many places and under varying circum-

Under our system, borrowed from the common law, the sheriff is the chief executive and peace officer of the county Under the common law a sheriff had authority while in the execution of his duty to call to his aid the posse comitatus, a Latin phrase signifying the power of the county. The idea is embodied in our statute by a provision that the sheriff shall suppress all breaches of the peace, "having hereby given him authority to call to his aid the power of the county." Theoretically the sheriff may call to his aid the entire population of the county to assist him in executing a writ, making an arrest, enforcing the law, or preserving the peace. Having the authority to call in the assistance of all, it follows that he could require that of any individual, and this, in fact, was the usual course. Under ordinary circumstances, where but little assistance was necessary, the sheriff would call to his aid two or three or half a dozen individuals, and that was sufficient. That might work well enough in a primitive state of society. or in rural communities now, but experience has demonstrated that it does not work at all in the case of riots or combined movements of large bodies of men. In such cases the ordinary machinery of the law seems to break down and the sheriff's posse comitatus, which theoretically represents the majesty and power of the law, becomes a laughing-stock. This ought not to be so, but it is. Among a truly law-abiding people the sheriff alone, without a single aid, should be able to execute any writ and enforce any order. His mere appearance should cause any mob to disperse. But with all our talk and all our boasting we are not a law-abiding people. We have a large law-abiding element, but we have also a large element which only obeys the law when it is convenient to do so. When such people combine in large numbers to have their way a sheriff is powerless and the posse comitatus amounts to nothing. The old common law machinery for enforcing the law breaks down at the critical point. It fails just when it is most needed. To what extent this may be due to the indisposition of sheriffs to make themselves unpopular by resorting to stern measures or the unwillingness of the average citizen to respond to a summons which may put him in a place of danger, is needless to inquire. The fact remains that the machinery of the law generally breaks down just when there is greatest need for its vigorous action. For all practical intents and purposes, in large cities and serious outbreaks, the sheriff's posse is a failure After that comes the military power of the State, but it is a long step from one to the other, and the margin affords too much scope for the exercise of lawlessness. One of the greatest needs of the times is greater respect for law and greater promptness and severity in its enforcement. To this end the law itself needs strengthening, and its ministers

THE MARRING OF THE SOLDIERS' MONU

need a general reinforcement of back-

General Bennett claims to have discovered authority for advertising the Mexican war on the Soldiers' monument in the fact that all three of the speakers at the dedication of the monument, namely, Governor Hovey, General Manson and General Coburn, adopted the idea that the monument was to commemorate all the wars in which Indiana had engaged, from colonial times to the present. This is no new discovery. The Journal is well aware that these speakers adopted that idea. It had been strongly antagonized by the Journal, and the views expressed by the speakers at the dedication did not convince the Journal that they were right. Those views were simply an expression of individual opinion. They were not supported by any evidence or fact connected with the origin of the monument or the act of the Legislature authorizing it. Moreover, while the speakers claimed that the monument possessed the meaning which they put upon it, none o them claimed that the date of the Mexican war should be emblazoned on it in the staring and conspicuous way adopted

by the commissioners. The facts remain unchanged as al ready stated by the Journal: that the monument had its origin in the Grand Army of the Republic, which raised several thousand dollars for the purpose before it was adopted by the State; in 1885 Marion county appropriated \$10,000 to the cause, understanding it to be a monument to the soldiers of the war for the Union; it was so universally understood by the people; the act of the Legisconcerning the Homestead riots, has a lature did not change that impression; the ing down the wages of labor." Senator | ers, issued in 1889, stated, in its Voorhees gets \$5,000 a year, and there | description of the monument, that "just are employes in the Carnegie works who | below the capital of the shaft is a earn as high as \$ 6,000. An officer of the | bronze astragal bearing the dates 1861, company says "there are men working | 1862, 1863, 1864 on the several sides of in these mills who come down to work | the monument." Never up to that time

Mexican war a commemorative feature of the monument. The whole thing. had been left bare of dates and simply Indiana," the public and posterity could have distributed and apportioned the gone to the soldiers of any other war than that of the rebellion. That is the only war that anybody thinks of when Indiana's soldiers are mentioned. The placarding of the date of the Mexican war on two sides of the monument is a violent departure from its original idea and purpose, an unwarranted diversion of the funds raised by the G. A. R., and a distinct lowering of the moral idea of the work. The figures 1846-1848 represent nothing but a whim of the commissioners, and they should come down.

THE SITUATION AT HOMESTEAD.

The developments of the last few days have proved beyond a doubt that the controversy between the owners of the Carnegie steel-works and the striking workmen is not one of wages, but of principle. The mill-owners are not so intent on a reduction of wages as they are on keeping the management and control of their property and business in their own hands. The men are not so much alarmed by the prospect of a reduction of wages as they are by the danger that the power of the Amal-

gamated Association will be broken. The amount involved in the question of wages is comparatively insignificant. The proposed reduction would only affect 325 men out of 3,800, and most of those affected would still earn higher wages than they did when the last scale was adopted, three years ago. Following is an official statement of the wages earned under the old scale and the minimum under the proposed change, including a reduction of working hours

cluding a reduction of w		Lours
from twelve to eight per da	y:	
-Old Scale-	-Nein	Scale-
8 26,50	\$26.50	\$23.00
ton.	ton.	ton.
12 hrs.	8 hrs.	8 hrs.
Heater\$6.37	\$7.68	\$6.67
Serewman 6.81		6.41
Heater, first helper 4.53	5.47	4.75
Heater, second helper 2.56	2.62	2.27
Craneman 3.29	2.37	2.06
Roll engineer 3.69	1	3.24
Roll tableman 3.69	2.85	2.47
Sweepers 2.27	2.14	1.86
Shear tongsman 2.27	2.23	1.94
Stamper 2.07	2.37	2.08
Shearman 3.69	+ 1	4.00
Shear tableman 2.56	2.62	2.27
Roller 9.31	9.45	8.20
Screwman 7.66	7.43	6.45
Tableman 6.65	5.40	4.69
Hooker 5.66	4.73	4.11
Sweeper, front 4.50	3.38	2.93
Sweeper, back 3.66	3.38	2.93
Shearman, first 8.66	7.48	6.45
Shearman, second 5.66	5.40	4.69
Leader, first 5.16	4.05	8.52
Leader, second 4.83	3.38	2.93
Heater14.66	7.43	6.45
Heater's helper10.00	4.05	3.52
Melters' helpers, first 3.60	3.76	3.26
Melters' helpers, second. 3.00	3.06	2.66
Charging machine 3.00	3.29	2.86
Ladleman, first 3.40	3.76	3.26
Ladleman, second 2.80	3.06	2.6€
Pitman, first 3.40	3.76	3.26
Pitman, second 2.90	3.76	2.66
Pitman, third 2.70	2.83	2.45
Pitman, third 2.70	£ 1. b	2.40

This shows that, hours of labor considered, the proposed wages would be really higher for nearly all the men than the wages paid under the previous scale when it was adopted. Under the proposed scale, at the minimum price of \$23 per ton for steel billets, the wages would range from \$2.45 to \$6.67 per day of eight hours. It must be borne in mind that the proposed scale is on hasis of eight hours per day, while the old one was on a basis of twelve hours. The entire reduction affects less than 10 per cent. of the men employed, and the other 90 per cent. are striking to help

It is evident from these facts that the question of wages is not at the bottom of the controversy. The real question is whether the power of the Amalgamated Association shall be broken or not, or, in other words, whether the property shall be controlled by its owners or by their employes. On this question both parties stand on their rights, the owners demanding the protection of the law and the strikers defying it. To this issue there can be but one outcome. The law must be enforced, and the owners of the property must be placed in possession of it and protected in its operation.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean exposes not only the hostility of the free-trade press toward American manufactures, but the unscrupulous character of their attacks upon them. The Herald, of that city, free trade, recently said:

The Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago, has served notice on its men that the present wage-scale cannot be maintained. cut of 45 per cent. in wages must be made. The president of the company, Jay C Morse, says that the Eastern foundries will cut wages and the Western must of necessity follow suit.

After seeing the president of the company, the Inter Ocean says on his authority that no notice of a cut in wages has been served on the men, either of 45 per cent, or any other figure; that the managers are not considering the question of wage reduction, and that the wages of but one man have been reduced during the year, and that was done at the request of the Amalgamated Association, because it thought he was paid too much for his work. And yet a newspaper puts out the falsehood quoted, presumably to help the free-trade party.

THE People's convention played the "closing - of - the - bloody - chasm act," which is wholly unnecessary, but it nominated General Field, of Virginia. for Vice-president, who, in referring to General Garfield's expression of willingness to "graspany rebel's hand across any chasm, however small," in 1880.

spoke as follows: You can never expect to clasp the hand of General Garfield if he should be elected the President, for you could never make the required admission, because we of Virginia lought the war upon a conviction of right and in obedience to the requirements of the State, and had no admission to make inconsistent therewith. We killed a great many Yankees during the war, and I wish we had killed twice as many more-enough to have given us the victory and our cause

Before any friend of a Union soldier can vote for General Field he should demand the date of the change and the circumstances under which he was led to cease to wish to kill more Yankees than were killed during the war.

THE one thing which has made indignant the veterans and those who believe that the war for the Union was of vastly more importance than the Mexican contest is that the figures 1846-48, in con-

nection with those of 1861-65, make the skirmish in Mexico the equal as an hiswas an afterthought. If the monument | torical fact with the war which made the United States a nation and strangled inscribed "To the soldiers and sailors of the heresy of secession and State supremacy. The people had not had their attention called to the change in the honor as they pleased, and it is safe to original plan, and were surprised when say that none of it would ever have they saw 1846-1848 the equals of 1861-

THE Democratic House removed the duties from Mexican lead ores, to the detriment of Colorado and other mining States, to promote the welfare of a Kansas City smelting interest, but it turns a deaf ear to the Massachusetts Democrats demanding free iron ore and free coal because free iron ore would make a Republican majority in the two Virginias.

THE one commendable measure relative to the tariff which the Democratic House passed on Friday was that limiting the value of clothing purchased by tourists in Europe to \$100 each for their personal use free of duty. But all the Republicans voted for that. It is in the interest of home production, particularly of the home tailors. The present law is too liberal.

WITH two rival gas companies absolutely giving their product away, as is the case in Kokomo, the citizens of that weirdlynamed town ought to be able to lay in enough of the fluid to last them all winter. NEXT time Mrs. Stanley will not marry

until after the election. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What are the addresses of the largest sheepowners in the State of Washington! 2. How do the legislatures of the States of New York, Iowa

and Michigan stand in each branch!

1. Write the Secretary of the State of Washington. 2. New York: Senate (stolen). 15 Republicans, 17 Democrats: Assembly, Republicans, 67 Democrats. Iowa: Senate, Democratic by 2 majority; Assembly, Republican by 7 majority. Michigan (elected in 1890): Senate, after unseating Republicans, had 8 Democratic majority and the Assembly 32.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is H. C. Frick, president of the company owning the Homestead mills, a Democrat or a Re-

The New Albany Tribune, upon authority of Mr. Roberts, a man who is engaged in the steel business and knows Mr. Frick says that "he is a life-long Democrat." Whether he is or is not has nothing whatever to do with the case.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE New York Republicans are now dis cussing Gen. Horace Porter as a possible candidate for Mayor of that city next fall. SENATOR SHERMAN thinks New York is the pivotal State in this campaign, and says Republicans should concentrate their

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW smiles whenever any one doubts Harrison's strength in New York. To him the chances of Cleveland in that State are 25 per cent. less than in 1888. Mr. Depew says that his connection with the campaign will only be that of a volun-teer speaker.

GENERAL WEAVER is reported as earing that General Stevenson, the candidate for Vice-president with Cleveland, is a good Greenbacker. Stevenson was in Congress when Weaver occupied the ceat from the Sixth Iowa district, and was in the habit of caucussing with the Greentackers.

GENERAL WEAVER is fifty-nine years old. General Bidwell, the Probibition candidate for President, is seventy-three. The latter has been twice married. His first wife was a squaw. His second wife is a lady of culture. It is under her in-fluence that Mr. Bidwell developed into a man of politics. GEN. V. D. GRONER, a Republican leader

of Virginia, says: "In the past four years alone I venture to say that the white districts in Virginia will show an increase of 5 per cent. of voters in favor of protection. Naturally, this change will help the Republican party, and I do not mind saying that Virginia will go Republican next No-THE Iowa State Register thinks the Peo-

ple's party ongat to find a great many followers in the State of Georgia. One of their planks is for the federal ownership and operation of railroads. This state of affairs has been practically reached in Georgia. The federal courts of that State to-day operate over three thousand miles of railroads. It is by all odds the greatest railroad corporation in the State. THE Sprinfield (Mass.) Republican.

Cleveland paper, warns the Democrate of Massachusetts that the Republicans of that State are thoroughly organized for the campaign this year: "No such thorough organization, reaching into every county, and affecting every State office and voter has ever been attempted before." The Republican adds that nover before has Republican enthusiasm been so largely

Ex-GOVERNOR WARMOTH thinks Presi dent Harrison is going to carry the electoral vote of Louisians. He says: "Our people want protection for their sugar, rice and lumber, and the free-trade plank in the Democratic platform is a little too hard a dose for them to swallow." He adds that the People's party is going to ent a big figure in the Lonisiana elections, and will poll, at a low estimate, 25,000 votes, which will reduce the Democratic strength just that much.

THE Chicago News states that Gen. John C. Black, Cleveland's Commissioner of Pensions, says he decapitated more Republican office-holders than any other subordinate during the Cleveland regime. Then he adds: "I had but one competitor in the slaughtering business; that was Adlat E Stevenson," who was Grover's First Assistant Postmaster-general. Not only that, but Cleveland, then and now the patron eaint of civil-service reformers and mugwumps, never made a single protest or even objection to their decapitation.

THE MOTTOES FOR THE CAMPAIGN. Let the mottoes of the party, when our banners are unfurled. Be shown so that their import may be known to all the world And the Democratic managers will view them Protection, Reciprocity, Prosperity, Success. -New York Press.

> Grover would gladly Part with Adlai To please his mugwump friends, But part they can never, Fate threw them together, But November their compact ends. -New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Republican Mascot.

The Democratic minority in the United States Senate and the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives form together a Republican mascot. The ancient craft called Democracy is among the shoals and quicksands of free silver, under no competent commander, and the crew in a state of incipient mutiny against orders issued from general headquarters.

In Favor of Harrison.

Philadelphia Times (Dem.) President Harrison has yet a desperate ttle before him, with odds largely against his success; but what little chance be has left of winning be owes to the new party blunderers at Omaha.

The Regular Programme.

Boston Transcript. The Republican party was "arraigned" tagain in Tremont Temple last night. The Republican party is almost as much used to being arraigned as it is to winning vic-

MRS. FREMONT AND GENERAL COBURN.

The Latter's Reply to the Accusations Brought Against Him by the Former.

To the Editor of the Home-Maker. In the first article in your magazine of February, 1892, I have been referred to the closing paragraphs, in which the author, Mrs. Fremont, severely censures me for defeating her claim to a house in San Francisco while a member of Congress. I am charged with unreasonableness, obstinacy and cruelty in a style so harsh that I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed.

So far as I am concerned, her article is unfounded in fact. She says that the bill was stopped by a single objection of mine; that I refused to give a reason for my opposition to what was otherwise sure of a large majority; that, as a Republican, I had asked for and received from General Fremont personal aid for my re-election; that, by an exercise of the one-man power of objection, I nullified the will of all Congress by my obstinate and unexplained objection; that the daughter of Mr. Haskell implored me with tears to waive my objections on behalf of her invalid father, who was killed by my refusal.

There was a claim before the Forty-second Congress for the benefit of the former occupants of Point San Jose, a military reservation. in which Mrs. Fremont had an interest. It was covered by a bill, No. 1728, which provided for the adjustment by the Court of Claims of these claims, limiting the amount to be allowed to \$300,000.

This bill was referred to the committee on military affairs of the House, where it was duly considered, and a report ordered, which was made by myself on the 11th of January, 1872. This report sets out the bill in full and proceeds to comment on it. The bill was designed to include, on behalf of the claimants, the value of the land and the improvements at the time possession

was taken by the military officers. The facts, so far as they had been de veloped, were cited in the report, and the conclusion arrived at that "the claimants have no titles to the land, and, at most, have an equitable claim for pay for improvements upon lands on which they wer mere squatters, the government having at all times the right of disposal or reservation, until, by act of Congress or a regplar conveyance, the title was parted with The report states that this reservation for military purposes was twice declared by President Filmore, once in 1850 an again in 1851. His power to do so was unquestioned, and the report proceeds to state that while the claims were alleged to be founded upon a title from the city of San Francisco, no evidence of this was submitted, and even if it had been, it was of a

date long subsequent to the reservation. The subject was reviewed in the report, which expressed not only the views of the committee, but my own. The report was submitted to the House and concurred in in without a dissenting voice: the bill was laid on the table and the committee discharged. The action of the House was regular, open, fair and unanimous against the bill. Not a friend of the bill arose to advocate its passage. Then a majority could have passed the bill.

After this, at the same session, on the night of the 3d of March, 1873, at a late hour, the Senate bill, No. 755, which was identical with the Honse bill, I believe, was taken from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage. Mr. Holman, of objected to it bed not been referred Indiana, a House committee. Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, objected to its passage because it had been reported against and rejected by the committee and the House, Mr. Coghlan, of California, favored its passage and said it was a good bill; that it had been approved of by a Senate committee and had passed the Senate. Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, offered a substitute providing that only the improvements taken from the squatters and no land should be paid for and the amount was to be limited to \$40. 000. This was defeated upon a vote of the House. It seemed that the House was un-

to pass. This ended the matter. In a few hours Congress adjourned. Thus it will be seen that I did not defeat it by an objection; that I offered an amendment to pay for the improvements; that a vote was taken on it, and then on the bill itself; that it was as fairly submitted to a

willing to pay anything. Then the vote

was taken on the Senate bill and it failed

Mr. Haskell's daughter never implored me to withdraw an objection. I never saw her and never heard of her before. She could not have done as stated, for I never objected to a vote of the House. I was not obstinate, for I offered an amendment, and when that was defeated I voted on the passage of the bill, which then and there was defeated. If Mr. Haskell was killed the House did it, not I; if Mrs. Fremont was injured, the House did it; if injustice was done, I was one of a majority who acted together against a bill that seemed to be without merit. There was never a day in the months it was before it when the committee on military affairs was not ready to hear and consider any and all evidence that the claimants would submit, but very little was produced. No gag was put upon the action of the House at an time by myself or by the committee. As to my asking and receiving political

aid in my canvass for re-election from General Fremont let me say that never did. I made more than a hundred speeches in his favor when he was a candidate for President, and claim no credit for it, and know of no obligation that I am under, or ever was, to him. If political debts are to be paid by Congressmen out of the public treasury some one else must be called upon than mysel; to do so. If not only a political creditor is to be paid, but, in addition, a gang of his squatter friends are to be subsidized out of the public money, then let me be considered

For what I have said about the action of the House let me refer to the Congressiona Globe, part third of the third session Forty-second Congress, pages 2116 and 2117. and report twenty-three of third session of Forty-second Congress, Vol. 1 of Reports of the Honse, 1872-73. A reference to the Globe of that date will show the action of the

If the bill had so many friends, why has it not been passed since I left Congress? have not been there since March, 1875. it was so just, why was it not passed in the twenty years that elapsed before that time How strange it seems that I alone, in al that time, could have attacked it in the only hour in which it could have been defeated. Was there no other opportunity to get it through, except that single hour? Let forty years answer these questions, forty years in which these claims have not been recognized.

I think Mrs. Fremont has been misin-

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Commissioner Bennett Quotes from the Speeches of Hovey, Manson and Coburn.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As a supplement to the card I sent you yesterday, in reference to the decoration of the soldiers' monument, allow me to quote from the selected speakers on the occasion of the corner-stone ceremonies. These speeches were published in the Journal at the time, with high commenda-

tion. Governor Hovey said: The laying of the corner-stone, for which we are assembled, in the soldiers' and sailors' monument, is intended to confer a lasting honor on all who have served our country, from the first Indian war within the State to those who had the great honor to participate in the suppression of the late grand and terrible rebellion. It will be the monument of Indiana's heroic men, living

Gen. M. D. Manson said:

This monument now being erected by the State of Indiana, in pursuance of a law passed by her Legislature, and in full accord with the feelings and wishes of her people, the placing of whose corner-stone is so justly unade the occasion of such grand ceremony and patriotic demonstration, is to perpetuate, through all time, the memory of the patriotism, courage and valor of all the soldiers and sailors from this state in all the ways that have taken place since her or all the wars that have taken place since her orall the wars that have taken place since her organization as a Territory and State in which her citizens, as soldiers and sailors, have participated—the struggles under General Clark at Vincennes, in 1777, these under General Harrison at Tippecanoe, in 1811, the Mexican war, in 1846 and 1847, and the civil war of 1861 to 1865. This monument is to the memory of them all, and is intended, most fittingly, to make permanent the valor, patriotism and devotion of Indiana's soldiers and sailors in every contest

for the honor, glory and perpetuity of a united

General John Coburn said: The people of Indiana intend to erect this in memory of the soldiers and sailors of all the wars which have been carried on in our state, gaged, whether in the war of the revolution, or against the Indians, or the war of 1812, or the Mexican war, or the war of the rebellion. As much to the men who marched under the lead of George Rogers Clark in 1778, when he captured Vincennes and Kaskaskia from the British and rescued the Northwestern terri-

tories from their grasp, as to the men who fol-lowed the flag of Grant. And yet the mere figures of 1846-8 are all the emblems or designs ever dreamed of by the commissioners to cover these events. As the action of the commissioners has been so grossly misrepresented, and such ar unnecessary indignation displayed by some excited old veterans, I ask you to publish my card and this supplement. RICHMOND, July 9. T. W. BENNEIT.

What the Monument Was Meant to Be. to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journau

In your issue of last Saturday morning you do me the favor of reporting me to have expressed a belief that there might have been some legislation which justified the placing of the figures complained of in the resolutions unanimously passed at the regular meeting of encampment No. 80, Union Veteran Legica, on the second Friday night of this month, in which the placing of the figures 1846-1848 and 1861-1865 on the Indiana State soldiers' and sailors' monument was declared a great mistake on the part of the monument commissioners. I now beg to say to the readers of the Journal and the public that I have carefully examined the State legislation, including the act approved March 3, 1887, providing for the erection of a State monument "To the soldiers and sailors of Indiana," "or a memorial hall as the commissioners to be appointed might determine," as well as read the speeches made in support of and against the appropriation by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly, and do not find a hint in any speech made that the erection of the monument was intended to typify admiration of or to commemorate deeds done by any "Indiana soldiers and sailors" other than those who served in the Union army from 1861 to 1865. In the summing up the reat services to the country, and the honors won for the State by her patriotic citizens as soldiers, by the Senator representing Parke and Vermillion counties, the Hon. Robert B. Sears, in the Sen-ate, Feb. 15, 1887, it seems to be the most comprehensive recital of records, and substantial reasons that justified the State in conferring on her citizen soldiery the grandest testimonial ever erected on earth to commemorate heroic deeds of valor. That grand record, as recited, began with the fact that the Indiana soldiers were the first to open the battle for the Union ou Virginia soil, in the spring of 1861, and showing all along the line for four years that the Indiana regiments and batteries did a most noble part in all the great strugles that resulted in the restoration of the Union, and that an Indiana regiment fought the last battle of the war for the Union on the Rio Grande, in Texas. Unfortunately for those who think this grand monument is erected to commemorate any "skirmish" in which any Indianian had ever engaged, no other "soldiers or sailors" of Indiana, except those who served in the Union army from 1861 to 1865, are directly or indirectly referred to anywhere. At the close of that patriotic Senator's recital of Indiana's splendid record, he demanded, in impassioned words: "Pass this bill, appropriate the money to erect this monument, plant its base broad and deep, let it tower toward heaven, and on its summit plant the old flag these men loved so well in their lifetime, and jnscribe upon it in letters of living light, 'This is done by the grateful people of the grand old commonwealth of Indiana to commemorate the sacrifices and death of her sons that the Nation might live.' Throughout every speech made on that bill, during its pendency in the Senate and

House of Representatives, there is not a word or line that can be construed to mean any other purpose or design than to honor, by the erection of this monument, the soldiers of Indiana who so heroically assisted in preserving this great Republic. Therefore, there should be no figures, words or emblems not in harmony with the intention of that noble act anywhere on its surface. It is not evidence of narrowmindedness that emblems are not permitted to be placed on the monnment, referring to any particular war or incident connected with the settlement and progress of Indiana-the battles of Vincennes, Tippecance, Buena Vista or Chickamanga, Gen. George Rogers Cark, William Henry Harrison, P. A. Hackieman for other heroes. This monument is erected to the "Indiana soldiers and sailors" without other name in the law of association, consequently placing any of the figures on the upper part of that structure is not warranted. They are unsightly, look tawdry, and when interpreted make another name not authorized, and all should be taken off at once. Let it stand simply a noble tribute to "Indiana soldiers and satiors." The Indiana Union soldiers believe every stone, from foundation to dome, has now inscribed on them by the law, "in letters of living light," the story of their loyalty. the sacrifice and glorious death of their comrades "that the Nation might live," and if some choose to believe it also commemorates other noble deeds done by Indianians they can afford to permit them the delusion without challenge. But they don't want the dates 1861 to 1865 any where on the structure to identify it, as all the world knows, and will know forever, that it typified, in inception and completion, the gratitude of the people of Indiana "to her sons that died that the Nation might live."

To the Indiana heroes of the Mexican war who, with gleaming swords and glistening bayonets, led the untrained sons of Indiana to the fore front of battle in 1861 to 1815 against the hosts of rebellion who made war against the United States this grand testimonial of a grateful people is a twice-told tribute. Around this eacred shaft, in time to come, let the admirers of personal heroism group in heroic equestrian statuary, with others, all these Mexican soldiers who made their names immortal by their deeds of valor in 1:61 to 1865, and crown them beroes of Indiana's two wars. But keep the "Indiana soldiers' and sailors'" monument without other name. I don't pretend to be anthorized to speak for all the living Union soldiers of Indiana on this or any other subject, but I do believe, from expressions heard, that in this matter I voice the feeling and sentiment of 99 per cent. of them, and of the B. C. SHAW. people of the State.

The Homstead Emergency.

Philadelphia T.mes (Dem.) This is not an occasion for political agi-

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.

tation. We could have no politics it we had no organized government. The duty of the present is to re-establish the reign of law. The best hope of this is in patience and prudence. There will be an awful responsibility upon reckless leaders if it must be accomplished in the end by force

The People Are Not In It.

Some papers are calling the People's party "Peopleites." and one or two are trying to fasten on it the name "Vox Populist," There are two things to be said about these names: Etymologically, they are barbarisms, and historically they are untrue, for the party to which they are applied does not represent the people.

Not Building On It.

Inasmuch as Cleveland is indebted for his nomination to the two Territories-Alaska and Oklahoma-be ought to do the right thing by them in the event of his election. However, they are not tremulous with excitement over the possibility just

Who Sold Gray? Way down in Indianny the question of the day Is not the crap of taters nor the harvest of the But the names of those who had the heart their Pussy to betray-

-New York Recorder.

before the passage of the act.

Yes, the issue of the hour is, Who Sold Gray's

A Matter of Record.

Philadelphia Press. It is a matter of simple record from the figures collected by Bradstreet's that less men have been on strike in the two years since the passage of the McKinley tariff than repeatedly in a like time in the years